Hawaiian Gazette

Every Wednesday Morning,

AT \$6.00 PER ANNUM. Malled to Foreign Subscribers at \$7.00. OFFICE-On Merchant street, west of he Post Office, Honolulu, H. L.

Printed and published by J. Morr Surra, at the

BUSINESS NOTICES.

J. G. DICKSON. Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer In Lumber and Building Materials. Fort, King as 25) Merchant Streets, Honolulu, H. I. [1y4

W. L. GREEN, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT & BROKER Office in Fire-proof Buildings on Queen Street, [7y4]

H. WACFARLANE. C. N. SPENCER. CHAS. N. SPENCER & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

McCOLGAN & JOHNSON, MERCHANT TAILORS, 10 Port st., Honodalu, opposite T. C. Henck's. 1y4

C. E. WILLIAMS. MANUFACTURER, IMPORTER & DEALER In Furniture of every description. Futniture Wars Roam on Fort Street, opposite Chase's Photograph Gallery. Workshop at the old stand on Rotel Street, near Fart. Orders from the other 43] ideads promptly attended to. [2y

W. BENNETT. BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

M. T. DONNELL, CABINET MAKER AND UPHOLSTERER, King Street, Homolulu, opposite Lewis Cooper Shop, 41] Will buy and sall second-hand Furniture. [1y

JOHN TIBBUTS. THOS. SORESSON TIBBETS & SORENSON. SHIP CARPENTERS & CAULKERS At D. Foster & Co's Old Stand, Near the Honolulu Iron Works.

THEO. H. DAVIES, IMPORTER & COMMISSION MERCHANT.

—AND AGENT FOR—
Livyd's and the Liverpool Underwriters,
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co., and
Northern Assurance Company. 3-1y4 HYMAN BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS In Fachionable Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and every variety of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Snow's Building, Merchant Street, Honslutz. [50-1y4

WALKER & ALLEN, SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Queen Street, Hemshulu, H. L. [1y4]

L. L. TORBERT DEALER IN LUMBER AND EVERY KIND OF BUILDING MATERIAL.

13 Overon-Corner Queen and Fort streets. 1y4 BOLLES & CO., SHIP CHANDLERS AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS. et, Honolulu. Particular urchase and sale of Hawai re purchase and sale of Hawanan ARPERS EN PREMISSION 70— hards a Co. (If Haxtfold a Co. or a Co. (C. L. Richards a Co. aterman Esq. (Osetie a Cooke. [3-1)4

M. RAPLEE. SHIPPING AND COMMISSION AGENT, Office with Adians a Wilder, Queen Street,
—EFFERS BY FRAMESON TO—
Messers C. Likchards a Co., Messers Walker a Allen,
Messers C Brewer a Co.,

ddams a Wilder,

41-3

IRA RICHARDSON, IMPORTER & DEALER IN BOOTS, SHOES,

And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, corner of For and Merchant Streets, Henolulu. 9-1y4 EDWIN JONES,

GROCER AND SHIP CHANDLER, mey and Recruits furnished to Ships on the most 9] favorable terms. [194

CHUNG HOON. Commission Merchant and General Agent,

Importer of Tesa and other Chinese and Foreign gods, Wholesale Dealer in Hawsline Produce, and agent for the Paulaas and Amanulu Sugar Planta-ions. Fire-proof Store on Nuuann Street, below Ling. 23-1y4 AFONG & ACHUCK. Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers

In General Merchandise and China Goods, in the Fereproof Store on Numanu Street, under the Public Hall. 45-3y4 GEORGE G. HOWE.

Dealer in Redwood and Northwest Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Sushes, Blinds, Nalls, Paints, etc., 26] at his old stand on the Esplanade. [1y4

E. S. FLAGG. CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

RD HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO... IMPORTERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

A S CLEGISTARY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Fire-Proof Store, corner of Queen and Kanhum treets, Honolulu. Establishment or Nun

IMPORTER & COMMISSION MERCHANT

Honolulu, Oaku, H. I. [ly H. HACKFELD & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS. 8] Queen Street, Honolule, H. I. [ly THE TOM MOORE TAVERN.

BY J. O'NIELL, Corner of King and Fort Streets. CHAUNCEY C. BENNETT, DEALER IN NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, And Periodicals, Fort Street, Honofulu. | 19-3y4

B. P. BHLERS. A. JAEGHR. B. F. EHLERS & CO., DEALERS IN DRY GOODS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, Fire-proof Store on Fort Street, above Old Fe Hall.

ADAMS & WILDER, AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Queen Street, Headulu, H. I. - [1yd

AUCTIONEER, Salesroom on Queen Street, one door from Ka

JOHN H. PATY, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds For the State of California. Office at the Bank of Bishop a Co., Kanhumanu Street, Honolula. [2-1y4

H. A. WIDEMANN, NOTARY PUBLIC.

HAWAITAN



GAZET

VOL. IV---NO. 50.3

HONOLULU, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1868.

\$6.00 PER YEAR

BUSINESS NOTICES.

H. A. P. CARTER. C. BREWER & CO., SKIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

HONOLULU, R. L. AGENTS-Of the Boston and Bo-Packet Line.

AGENTS-For the Makee, Walluku and Hann Plantations. AGENTS-For the Purchase Island Produce.

-BEFER TO-Jones M. Hoon, Esq. Chan, Engwart & Co. New York Boeton San Francisco

M. S. GRIVBATH & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS In Fashlemble Chothing, Hate, Cape, Boots, Shees, and every variety of Gentlemen's superior Farnish-ing Goods. Store in Makee's Block, Queen Street, Heuslub, H. I.

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER Of all kinds of Saddlery. Carriage trimming do with restness and dispatch. All orders prompt by attended to. Corner of Fort and Hotel [19] Streets, Hisnolain. [1y4]

F. H. & G. SEGELKEN, TIN, ZINC AND COPPER SMITHS, AND SHEET IRON WORKERS.

Nunnu Street, between Merchant & Queen Hard constantly on hand, Stoves, Pope, Galvaninel Iras Pipe, Piain and Hose Bibbs, Stop-cocks, India Rudber Hone—best Splytan and approximate Iras Pipe. Piain and Hose Bibbs, Stop-cocks, India Rudber Hone—best Splytan and pape complete. Bith Tube, and also avery barge stock of Tinware of every description. Farticular attention given to Skip-Work. Orders from the other blends will be energially attended to. Thankful to the Citizens of Honolulu and the Islands generally for their liberal patronage is the past, we hope by strict sitention to business to inertitle same for the future.

J. H. THOMPSON, GENERAL BLACKSMITH,

Queen Street, Honolulu, Has constantly on hand and for side at the Lowe Market Prices, a good assertment of the Best Refine Bar from and the Best Blacksmith's Coal. 28-ly

R. RYCROFT, HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER.

King St. two doors west of Castle & Cooke's His on hand, Bath-Tubs, Water-Closets, Wash-Ba-sins, Force and Lift Pumps, Lead and Galvanined Iron Pipes, and Plumber's Brase-works. Being the only Pinuber in the city, he will execute all orders en-trusted to him in a workmanlike manner. [28-3m] SAM'L NOTT

JOHN NOTT & CO., COPPER AND TIN SMITHS.

Kashumanu St, one door above Flitner's, Beg leave to inform the public that they are pre-pared to farnish all kinds of Copper Work, such as Stills, Strike Pans, Soghum Pans, Wortes, Primps, etc. Also on hand, a full assertment of Tin Ware, which we offig for sale at the Lowest Market Prices. All kinds of Repairing done with Neutross and Dispatch. Orders from the other Islands will neet with presupt attention.

JAMES L. LEWIS. COOPER AND GAUGER.

At the Old Stand, corner King & Bethel Sts. A Large Stock of Oil Shooks and all kinds of Coopering Materials constantly on hand. He hopes by attention to business to merit a continuous of the patrungs which he has heretofore enjoyed, and for which he now returns his thanks.

MR. J. COSTA. JEWELER AND ENGRAVER, Fort Street opposite Odd Fellows' Hall,

his line of business, such as Watch and Clock-ing, Manufacturing Jewelry and Engraving. GEORGE WILLIAMS.

LICENSED - SHIPPING AGENT. Office on James Robinson & Co's Wharf. ection with any outfitting establishment, and allowing no debts to be collected in his office, he hopes to tive as good satisfaction in the future as he has it

G. W. NORTON & CO., COOPERS AND GAUGERS.

At the New Stand on the Esplanade. We are prepared to attend to all work in our line at the Shop near to the Custom House, where we can be found at all working hours. We have on hand and for eale, 00 Casks and Barrels of different sure, new and skil, which we will sell at the very Lowest Hartel Rates. All work shore in a thorough manner and warranted to give outsidation. All kinds of loopering Materials and Tools for sale. 38-3m

PIANOS TUNED.

PIANOS and other Musical Instruments Tuned and Repaired, by Lessons given on the Piano & Guitar. The best of references given. _ [51-1y4

VOLCANO HOUSE, CRATER OF KILAUEA, HAWAII.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS A STEAM AND SULPHUR BATHS ! Horses Grained and Stabled if Desired. CHARGES REASONABLE.

NEVILLE & BARRETT,

Planters & General Store Keepers KEOPUKA, SOUTH KONA, HAWAII. (Near Kealakekua Bay.) Island produce bought, Ships supplied with Wood, Beef and other nessaries.

Agent at Honolulu.A. S. Canquors. R. W. ANDREWS,

MACHINIST. Fort Street, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall. Gives particular attention to the repair of Fire Arms, Sewing Machines, a Locks.

Drawings of Machinery, &c., made to Order. HAWAIIAN LEATHER. Sole & Saddle Leather & Tanned Goat-Skins

A REGULAR SUPPLY, FROM the Waimen Tannery, and for cale at the Lowest Market Rates by A. S. CLEGHORN,

KONA COFFEE. HAVE ON HAND A SUPERIOR

Kona Coffee, Solected by Mosses. NEVILLE & BARRETT, whose facilities are second to none. The attention of Dealers is requested before purchasing classifiers. For sale in quantities to suit by 38-3m. FOREIGN NOTICES.

H. W. SEVERANCE. SEVERANCE, CLARK & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND SHIPPING AGENTS.

405 Front St, corner of Clay, San Francisco We will attend to the sale of Sugar and all kinds

HIS N'CHAKEN, M'CRAKEN, MERRILL & CO., FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Pertland, Oregon. tripwards of twolve years, and being located in a Fire-proof Brick Building, we are prepared to receive and theyese of island Staples, such as Sagar, Syruge, Bloe, Palle, Coffee, etc., to advantage. Consignments es-pecially solicited for the Oregon Market, to which personal sitention will be paid, and upon which each advances will be nade when required.

—BIFLINSTED.

Charles W Brooks Charles W Brooks
J C Merrill a Co.,
Fred Ren.
Badger a Lindenle
James Patrick a C
Wm T Coleman a v

E. M. VAN REED. COMMISSION MERCHANT. Kanagawa, Japan,

Having the best facilities through an intimate con-nection with the Japanese trade for the past eight years, is prepared to transact any business entrusted to his care, with dispatch.

17-194 R. S. WILLIAMS, H. P. SLANCKARD, C. S. MORGAN. WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 31] 305 Front Street, San Francisco. [6m LANGLEY, CROWELL & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

😂 Cor. Battery & Clay Sts. San Francisco. [6m INSURANCE NOTICES.

SAN FRANCISCO BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been ited Agents for the S iters, comprising the California Insurance Company, Pacific Insurance Company, California Lloyd's, and

Home Mutual Insurance Company. Beg leave to inform Masters of Vessels and the Pub-lic generally, that all Vessels and Cargos, insured by either of the above Companies against perils of the seas and other risks, at or near the Sandwich Islands, will have to be verified by them.

18-3m

H. HACKFELD & CO.

CALIFORNIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

an Group, and vice versa.

H. HACKFELD & CO. S-174

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY Of San Francisco.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been WALKER & ALLEN,

HAMBURGH-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. THE UNDERSIGNED having been appeared to insure risks against Fire, on Stone and Brick Buildings, and on Merchandise stored therein, on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of 5-1y4 F. A. SCHAEFEE & CC.

J. D. WICKE. AGENT FOR THE BREMEN BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS. age claims against said Underwriters, of or about this Kingdom, will have to before me. 7-1y4

Insurance Notice.

THE AGENT FOR THE BRITISH

SUGAR & MOLASSES.



Sugar and Molasses. CEOP COMING IN AND FOR SALE IN quantities to suit purchasers, by WALKER & ALLEN,

ONOMEA PLANTATION.

ties to suit purchasers, by WALKER & ALLEN, Agents. PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION.

Sugar and Molasses-Crop 1868 ties to suit purchasers, by WALKER & ALLEN,

WAILUKU PLANTATION. Sale in quantities to suit purchasers C. BREWER & CO.,

Agents.

MAKEE PLANTATION.

New Crop of Sugar & Molasses NOW COMING IN, AND FOR SALE IN

The Recent Expeditionsio the North Pole, and Contemplated French Expedition

[From La Revue des Deux Modes.] Mr. Gustave Lambert has costructed a curve, representing the power quasolation for different places on the earn's surface, and different days of the year. In examining the course and inflectors of this line, he has ascertained that at the time of the solstice, (June 21.) the North Pole receives, in 24 hours, a quarity of heat supererior by one-fifth to thatreceived by a spot situated in the Tropi of Cancer. In that calculation he does not even include the atmospheric absortion, the influence of which is so much stronger at the Pole, where the sun is vry low, than at the Tropics, where it risesvery high at noon, and the loss experienced by the sun's rays in traversing the iferior layers of the atmosphere, necessaly modifies the result arrived at by merelyconsidering the position of the sun with rgard to the polar horizon. It may, howeve, be safely affirmed that the summer het is, by far, more considerable at the Ple than is commonly believed, and that t is, at any rate, more than sufficient to case the dissolution of the ice above the 8th or 85th parallel of latitude. The existence of an open basin is also rendered pobable by the presence of the currents tha navigators have met with in those regions. On the western side of Greenland one current, having a south-east direction collects the ice in the Straits of Banks, McClintock, and Queen Victoria. The lirection of that considerable mass of waer is, besides, proved beyond the possibility of a doubt, to those who remember that the ship Resolute, abandoned in May 1854, in Davis's Straits, was found in the next year 1,000 miles off to the north, near

Cape Cockburn. In Behring Straits, another swift current, sweeping along the coas of Asia, eems to offer a semi-yearly chracter, as

it runs, alternately, south and north. A third current moves fron north to south, between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla, and the impetus of its waters is sometimes so irresistible that it breaks the icebergs and facilitates navigation in those regions. The vast expanse of sea extending between the western coast of Spitzbergen and Greenland is likewise traversed by a strong current which batters the ice but does not melt it. It is the same cur-THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS of rent which, in 1827, dragged the icebergs the shows Company, have been authorized to under Parry's feet, and did not allow him to ure, by Consters, from Hondulu to all perts of the Newtond the 87d decree of latitude not. go beyond the 82d degree of latitude, notwithstanding his almost superhuman efforts. All these polar streams seem to issue directly from a vast reservoir-a sea or Cusin surrounding the North Pole. In the Antarctic regions, on the contrary, the currents seem to follow circular directions. and to run alongside of the feebergs, from which fact we might suppose that there is a continent at the Antarctic Pole.

Some other proofs may be adduced in favor of this hypothesis by observation of the appearance presented by the icebergs at the Poles. In the South can be observed all the phenomena characteristic of the glaciers, or heaps of ice, rising from a fixed basis-land or rock. One can notice there, every year, in gigantic proportions, the progress of that work of nature which geologists have discovered in the Alps, the Himalayas, and the Andes. As soon as the bitter cold of winter begins, the vapor, by which the air had been saturated at the time of the summer evaporations, are condensed into snow, which uninterruptedly falls in thick, heavy flakes, accumulating during the mournful season of a six months night. When, in the spring time, the sun sheds its genial rays upon those terrible countries, the ice begins to melt and the water to run between the fissures of the ice and in the crevices of the rocks, where it freezes again and repels, with incredible force, on account of its increase of volume, all the obstacles with which it comes in contact. On the approach of winter, this force of impulsion is mastered by the cold, and gradually diminishes till it is lost in the long sleep of winter. The glaciers are one of the greatest dangers to be met with by navigators to the Antarctic regions. When the season has been very warm, and the breakingup considerable, enormous blocks composed of rocks and earth, are thrown into the sea, and the ships have to make Sugar and Molasses-Crop 1868 their way as well as they can, through COMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUANTI- floating mountains and huge masses detached from formidable icy walls, which seem to preclude any further advance. If the configuration of the ice-lands of the Antarctic Ocean-the immense glaciers of which must have been placed on fixed COMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUANTI-ties to suit purchasers, by which must have been placed on fixed period-makes us believe that they are part of a continent, the study of the physical nature of those ice-blocks gives an additional proof of their terrestrial origin. N EW CROP NOW COMING IN. FOR In the water they look black, while in the light, they are transparent and of a ceru-

> But very different are the phenomens taking place in the regions of the North Pole. The snow, falling in the sea, assumes the appearance of a thick substance, which hardens when the weather is calm,

lian bue.

snow. But when the wind rises, says Mr. necessary to equip an Arctic expedition Lambert, every thing is broken into mi- was collected; and the command of a ship Each little piece of ice, in melting away, he started, and spent a very hard winter is surrounded by a sort of little pond of in the little bay of Rensselaer, situated in fresh water, which does not mix with the 78° 52', but the crew being exhausted, salt water, and when the rays of the sun and not having yet recovered from the pass through these diminutive pools, they scurvy, the Greenlander, Hans, and the mense scale, the phenomenon of Newton's | bodied men, left the ship imprisoned in the colored ring, in reflecting all the shades of ice, and went on an exploring tour to the the solar spectrum, but so lightly that the northward. When they had passed the charm soon vanishes away, leaving a pain- gigantic glacier of Humboldt, their progress ful and lugubrious impression: it seems, was easy enough on the marine ice, until at times, as if Nature was seen through it became so thin and fragile that their the folds of a cloud of gauze. These are trembling dogs refused to advance any the embryo ice-fields, and the ice they are further. composed of is opaque, and of a white, The Australian and Hawalian milky hue, and with it are never found debris of rocks, or vegetable detritus, as is

the case at the Antarctic Pole. The last, but not the least, proof is that derived from the reports of the navigators who have seen the Polar Sea at a distance;

polar days began to shine, it was decided that Austin's party should visit the outer boundary of Mellville's basin, while Penny's crew should move onward through Wellington's Channel. Austin accordingly started with fourteen sleighs and 104 men, and the Ommaney division went in a southerly direction to reconnoitre North-Somerset. For sixty days the courageous sailors endured all kinds of privation, and the most bitter cold. "In those regions," writes their heroic leader, " we had before us the same monotonous, snowy horizon where we could not discover anything to relieve our wearied eyes. Our presence in

that desolate region looked as if it were

a discordance and an intrusion."

During the time that Ommaney was thus exploring the mournful deserts of North-Somerset, McClintock was making many discoveries north of Melville's Basin and meeting innumerable flocks of birds as early as the first days of May. The snow was already disappearing from the hill-sides, and the moss, the grass and the saxifrage were timidly peeping out. In the first days of the spring of 1851, Capt. Penny likewise began his explorations. He advanced to the northward of Wellington's Channel, and detached Lieut. Stewart to survey the western coast of North-Devon. On the 30th of May, Lieut. Stewart, having reached, by means of sleighs, the northern extremity of the straits formed by Hamilton Island on one side, and North-Devon on the other, perceived, right before him, an open sea, the shores of which were covered with birds. Capt. Penny, a few days later, (and after a hard journey of 50 leagues through a desert of ice), had also the pleasure of resting his eyes on that animated scene. He hastily returned to headquarters, had a boat built at once, and on the 17th of June, in latitude 77, he named, after Sir John and Lady Franklin, the two remotest points of the Straits bearing his own name. The sea was then extending before him, beyond the horizon, and tempting as a Siren, but prudence at last conquered. and he returned. Sir Edward Belcher was able, the following year, to force his way through the icebergs that generally preclude the entrance to Wellington's Straits, and to take up his winter quarters in 76 ° 52'. In the Spring of 1853, he went as far as John's Straits, but was stopped by an icy mountain that was drifting to the southward. It was then the 20th of May, and as far as the eye could reach from the top of that eminence, no land could be seen; an open sea was rolling, far away, its waves of a dark blue color. If all the explorers who have gone as far as the 77th

and forms a thin crust, half ice and half great and bold undertaking, the money

nute fragments, producing one of the given to Dr. Kane, a surgeon of the United most admirable spectacles that can be seen. States Navy. With 17 volunteer seamen, are all irisated, and reproduce on an im- steward, Morton, being the only able-

Trade.

We find the following interesting tables, regarding the trade between California, Australia, and these islands, in the San Francisco Commercial Herald and Market Review of No-

who have seen the Polar Sea at a distance; and we may also mention the notable and suggessive difference existing between the climates of the two zones formed by the islands extending to the westward of Greenland. In the zone nearest to the continent, animal life seldom manifests itself, while proceeding northward it multiplies to an extent that can be called explement, and seems to warn the traveler that he will soon come to the limits of the ice-covered regions.

This fact, coupled with the observations

This fact, coupled with the observations made of a line of maximum cold, extending from 68° to 75° latitude, is of the utmost importance, as it is intimately connected with the existence of an open basin at the Pole.

The English expeditions of 1850 and 1851 have furnished us with many interesting documents in that respect. At that time, Lieut. Austin had established his winter quarters south of Cornwallis Land, while Capt. Penny was stationed at a little distance from the entrance to Wellington's Straits. As soon as the long polar days began to shine, it was decided ger movement for 1854, and the receipts of Hawailan produce for 1853-4-5, of which we have no statistics in detail, and have there-

PRANCISCO TO AUSTRALIA PRANCI

Year.	No. of ven'ls.	Registered townsge of vessels.	No. pas-	Tons of Cosl
1853	9	3,179	\$19	1,74
1854 1855	** 19	6,864		
1856				- 4,22
1857	011001	5.85	1/10	1.00
1858	16	6.362	4110	7.54
1839		16,180	688	10.74
1860	. 21	8,735	172	8.90
1861		12,334	508	11 65
1802		12,567	347	12,21
1863		18,962	127	17,90
1864		17,969	364	.21,16
1965	*******	15,210		19.20
1860				
1867	40	10 500	1,267	26,61

FROM SAN PRANCISCO TO HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. 55 16,479 52 11,500 50 14,460 41 15,655 21 6,704 55 16,236 51 14,966 24 6 700

Year. No. of tomage of tomage of verils. No. of tomage of tomage of verils. No. of tomage of tomage. Sear rs. Begar. bbls. 1853. 47 7,052 301	PRON HAWAILAN INLANDS TO RAW FRANCISCO.								
1854	Year.	No. of ves'is.	tonnage of	No. of	Sugar, pounds.	Mol'se bbls.			
1845 71 10, 274 520 1857 1857 31 6, 583 489 494, 800 1, 20 1857 29 4,588 411 592, 856 677 1858 22 5,885 301 1,044,090 2,58 1850 16 4,819 347 1,529, 692 2,38 1860 25 8,281 331 1,044,271 3,55 1860 25 8,281 331 1,044,271 3,55 1861 17 6,485 352, 2,097,590 3,344 3862 22 7,525 239 2,565,690 2,79 1863 17 6,539 219 4,292,090 17 15 1864 57 12,912 459 7,922,090 17 15 1865 56 12,286 56210,895,000 1,65 1865 56 12,286 56210,895,000 1,65 1865 56 4,918 575,13,322,000 22,97 1866 44 45,918 575,13,322,000 22,97 1866 44 45,918 575,13,322,000 22,97 1866 24,918 575,13,322,000 22,97 22,918 23,918 575,13,322,000 22,97 23,918 575,13,322,000 22,97 23,918 575,13,322,000 22,97 23,918 575,13,322,000 22,97 23,918 575,13,322,000 22,97 23,918 575,13,322,000 22,97 23,918 575,13,322,000 22,97 23,918 575,13,322,000 22,97 23,918 23,918 357,13,322,000 22,97 23,918 357,13,322,000 22,97 23,918 357,13,322,000 22,97 23,918 357,13,322,000 22,97 23,918 357,13,322,000 22,97 23,918 357,13,322,000 22,97 23,918 357,13,322,000 22,97 23,918 357,13,322,000 22,97 23,918 357,13,322,000 22,97 23,918 357,13,322,000 22,97 23,918 357,13,322,000 22,97 23,918 357,13,322,000 23,97 23,918 357,13,322,000 23,97 23,918 357,13,322,000 23,97 23,918 357,13,322,000 23,97 23,918 357,13,322,000 23,97 23,97 23,918 357,13,322,000 23,97 23,918 357,13,322,000 23,97 23,918 357,13,322,000 23,97 23,918 357,13,322,000 23,97 23,97 23,918 357,13,322,000 23,97 23,918 357,13,322,000 23,97 23,918 357,13,322,000 23,97 23,918 357,13,322,000 23,97 23,97 23,918 23,918 23,918 357,13,322,000 23,97 23,97 23,97 23,97 23,97 23,97 23,97 23,97 23,97 23,97 23,97 23,97 23,97 23,97	1853	42	7,662	301		******			
1557 20 4,558 411 599,556 571 1554 22 5,555 501 1,044,093 2,33 1550 16 4,819 347 1,528,093 2,63 1560 25 8,251 231 1,944,271 8,25 1561 17 0,435 352 2,077,509 2,34 1562 22 7,225 220 2,505,600 3,70 1563 15 0,539 21 4,292,000 1,15 1564 57 12,912 459 7,022,000 10,15 1565 56 12,269 5,520 210,805,000 1,15 1565 56 12,269 5,521 3,272,000 10,15 1565 36 12,269 5,521 3,272,000 1,15 1565 36 3,345 3,573,322,000 22,97 1566 44 3,048 575,13,322,000 22,97 3,924 30,924 24,934 3,948 575,13,322,000 22,97 3,944 30,948 575,13,322,000 22,97 3,944 30,948 575,13,322,000 22,97 3,944 30,948 575,13,322,000 22,97 3,944 30,948 575,13,322,000 22,97 3,944 30,948 575,13,322,000 22,97 3,944 30,948 575,13,322,000 22,97 3,944 30,948 575,13,322,000 22,97 3,944 30,948 357,13,322,000 22,97 3,944 30,948 357,13,322,000 22,97 3,944 30,948 357,13,322,000 22,97 3,944 30,948 357,13,322,000 22,97 3,944 30,948 357,13,322,000 22,97 3,944 30,948 357,13,322,000 22,97 3,944 30,948 357,13,322,000 22,97 3,944 30,948 357,13,322,000 22,97 3,944 30,948 357,13,322,000 22,97 3,944 33,944	Inaa		18,276	520	· consider de				
1545 22 5,555 201 1,044,000 2,20 1580 16 4,419 357 1,526,000 2,00 1860 25 5,551 351 1,524,001 2,00 1860 25 5,551 351 1,044,271 3,55 1861 17 4,455 350 2,075,500 3,70 1863 18 6,520 21 4,222,000 2,70 1863 18 6,520 21 4,222,000 10,15 1864 37 12,942 450 7,022,000 10,15 1865 20 12,000 55210,800,000 16,00 1800 44 30,948 575,13,322,000 22,97 1800 24,97 3,948 575,13,322,000 22,97 1800 24,97 3,948 575,13,322,000 22,97 1800 24,97 3,948 357,13,322,000 22,97 3,948 357,13,322,000 3,948 357,13,322,000 3,948 3	1856	20	4,588	411	404,800 599,656	1,39			
1860 25 8, 281 331 1,044,271 8,55 1861 17 6, 485 552 2,075,509 3, 84 1862 22 5,525 250 2,55,600 2,70 1863 17 6,520 21 4,272,000 17,12 1864 57 12,912 450 7,022,000 17,12 1865 50 12,000 55210,805,000 18,00 1860 44 36,918 57,513,822,000 22,97	1858	22	5,585	301	1,044,000	2.33			
1862 22 7, 225 226 2,56,600 8,70 1863 15 6,539 21 4,292,000 2,72 1864 57 12,912 459 7,622,000 16,13 1865 59 12,800 552(10,805,000 18,65 1860 44 36,918 57,513,321,000 22,97	1860		8,281	. 331	1,044,271	3,55			
1864	1862	20	7,325	240	2,505,600	3,84			
1865 30 12,309 55210,805,000 15,65 1869 44 36,918 575/13,221,600 22,97	1863	19	12 917	21.5	4,292,000 T-027,000	2,72			
	1865	36	12,206	552	10,605,000	15,68			
1867				544	15,070,000	13,85			

explorers who have gone as far as the 77th degree of latitude, northeast of Parry's Archipelago, have been able to ascertain the existence of an open sea, the same result has not been so easily attained west of Greenland, as it is necessary to penetrate the crowded, icebergs of Smith's Straits, to leave the ship in about the 78th degree, and to proceed along the coast in sleighs, up to the 81st or 82nd degree before arriving at the Polar Ocean.

In 1853, through private enterprise, which is always willing and ready, in America, to encourage and sustain any great and bold undertaking, the money without Mathematics.

Hawaiian Gazette BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTIN

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH

THE COST OF AN ELECTION.-The following is from the San Francisco Weekly Bulletin

The authorised system of registration in use in this State has some advantages, and ought to have to balance its inconveniences and the cost of working its machinery. Here is an abstract of some of the principle items of expense incurred by the city under its provisions, and in connection with the late election.

bacing names on Great Register, (25 cents a name) to W Bartlett \$1,801.75, to B E Harris \$1,705 upervisors' apportionment für election ex-Harris \$1,707.
Supervisors' apportionment for election expenses (\$70 a precinct).
(This makes no extra allowances for double or treble boxes)
Expenses of recount. 3,518 75

There is another bill to come in for placing names on register, several advertising bills, and if the Board makes any compensation to the special police employed on the day of election that allowance must be added; these, with other sundries, will probably reach \$1500 more, making a total of \$24,000 to come directly out of the public purse. This amount large as it is, is trifling compared to the sums spent by the County Committees and by the State Committees in this city. Probably the aggregate sum spent by the candidates on each side reached as high a figure as that spent by the city. But all these sums merged in one grand total fall infinitely below the amount staked on the result in the form of bets. B22,492 ST

A FRARFUL RIDE FOR LIFE.—Mr. Edward D. Thussig, of the U. S. S. Wateree, writes a graphic account of the earthquake in South America. He volunteered to take command of a boat which put off from his vessel to pick up a man who was seen drifting by the ship on a mass of earth and weeds, but was caught by the tidal wave and prevented from returning. Finally his boat was thrown against the Peruvian corvette America, and he got ashore in a curious fashion. They boarded the corvette amid a tremendous sea, but not before the boat had been dashed to pieces and sunk under them while they clung to the ropes. Hardly had they touched the deck before the vessel grounded, while the sea broke over her fearfully. The crew were crazy with liquor and clamoring for more. The captain had been drowned a few moments before, and the dirst lieutenant could not make his voice heard above the roar of the waves, and the walling and crying of his crew, until he finally gave it up in despair and wept. Two of the masts were carried away, the sea continually breaking over the ship, when suddenly the water receded, and they were left on the sand. They descended, joined hands in two ranks and ran for life inland. The return of the sea caught them again, but not rashing again with great wellow. land. The return of the sea caught them again, but not rushing again with great velocity it did no harm, and after running half a mile they were safe. The tidal wave by measurement was forty-two feet high.—Er.

Lost Time.—Let man pass an evening in vacant idleness, or even in reading some silly tale, and compare the state of his mind when he goes to sleep or gets up next morning with its state some other day when he has spent a few hours in going through the proofs by facts and reasoning, of some of the great doctrines of natural science learning truths wholly new to him, and satisfying himself by careful examination of the ground on which known truths rest, so as to be not only acquainted with the doctrines of themselves, but able to show why he believes them, and to prove before others that they are true; be will find as great a difference as can exist in the same being the difference between looking back upon time unprofitably wasted, and time spent in self-improvement; he will feel himself in one case listices and dissatisfied, in the other comfortable and happy; in the one case, if he did not appear to himself humbled, at least will not have earned any claim to his own respect; in the other case he will enjoy a proud consciouances of having by his own exertions, become a wiser, and therefore a more exalted nature.—Lord Brongham. LOST TIME.-Let man pass an evening in

PRINTERS IN HONGKONG.—The compositor is one of the enigmas of China, and therefore worthy of a paragraph. There are some twelve or fifteen of them, employed in the composing room of the Fress office, Hongkong, who "set" from 6,000 to 6,000 per day, each. While it is indisputable, it is almost beyond belief, that notwithstanding these compositors set type, not a single one of them understands a word of English, and they have not the faintest idea of what they are putting in type. They set manuscript they have not the faintest mea or was are putting in type. They set manuscript with as much facility as they do reprint, and but lew American printers can set type faster, or with fewer errors. These printers are chean workers, and consider themselves are cheap workers, and consider themselves are cheap workers, and consider themselves well paid when they receive \$15 per month, and perhaps they are, for that is big wages for a Chiuaman in his own country. There are some very tasty and rapid job printers among the Chinese, who do work to the sat-isfaction of those who employ them.

ROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS. ROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTT DATA—
"When the railroad across the continent of
America is completed, there will be constant
conveyances by means of railways and mail
packets for passengers desiring to travel
around the world. This grand tour of
22,000 sailes in length, will cost about £200,
and will be accomplished in about eighty
days. The English tourist will be able to
visit America, Japan, China, Ctylon and
Egypt. He will cross the Atlantic, North
Pacific and Indian Oceans, the red and Medlterraneau Seas, the Continent of America
and the Delta of Egypt. He will be able to
leave England, say the beginning of May, and
to arrive home again about the middle of
July."

La Lanterne.—The last number of the Lanterne consists entirely of extracts from the political writings of the Emperor Napoleon III.—of course those passages which have a liberal tendency being selected. It was to have been published in France, but no one would take the hazard of printing it; so M. Rochfort is enabled to say that the works of the Emperor can not be published in the Emperor's own dominion. This is very smart, but it is also very silly. Isolated extracts may be made to serve any purpose, and the Emperor may fairly object to having his writings mangled, garbled and twisted, to serve designs for which they were never intended.

DRIVING HORSES.—A correspondent of the Scientific American gives this advice to horsemen: Whenever they notice their horses directing his ears to any point whatever, or indicating the slightest disposition to become afraid, let them, instead of pulling the rein to bring the horse towards the object causing its nervousness, pull it on the other side. This will instantly divert the attention of the horse from the object which is exciting his suspicion, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the horse will pay no more attention to the object from which he will fig away if foreibly driven to it by pulling the wrong rein.

THE Rev. Dr. Blank once told a little and dots of James Harper. "I asked the Mayo said Dr. Blank, "what he did. I said to he I know that John Harper attends to the hess; Wesley Harper looks after the littry correspondence; "Jetcher Harper rocel authors, looks after sew books and attent to the Magazine, but you. Mr. Mayor, I hnever been able to discover what you d." I'll tell you," answered the Mayor, is whisper, "but you must not let it out, I tertain the bores." THE Rev. Dr. Blank once told a l